WOODFORD HEARD FROM

HE CABLES APPOINTMENT OF NEW SPANISH MINISTRY

Composition of the Cabinet the Supject of Considerable Comment in Administration Circles-The Parts Played by the Three Leading Ministers in Negotiations With Our Government and the Insurgents During the Last Cuban War

Washington, October 5.-United States Minister Woodford has been heard from at last by the state department. A cabegram has been received from him dated Madrid, 7:40 last evening, addressed to Secretary Sherman, making the following announcement of the legislative act of February 25th the appointment of such officers of the new Spanish cabinet as may have to do with the foreign policy of the new government:

president; Gullon minister of state; Moret minister of colonies. WOODFORD."

The composition of the new cabinet is the subject of considerable gossip in administration and diplomatic circles. It is felt that the three powers of the new regime, so far as concerns Cuban affairs, are Sagasta, Gullon and Moret, three names often noted in state department records in connection with previous negotiations concerning independence, autonomy and other movements at the time of the last long Cuban war.

Sagasta was minister of state at the time our secretary of state, Hamilton Fish, sent to the United States minister at Madrid, Caleb Cushing, the instructions which have since become famous as laying down the policy of the United States, and the name of Gullon appears signed to one of the Spanish answers to Minister Cushing, Mr. Gullon's apparent office being that of an assistant minister of state.

As minister of the colonies lieved Senor Moret will take a leading part in the coming Cuban negotiations. He is well known here, having been minister of state of the colonies and also of finance. While Moret was in the cabinet during the previous Cuban rebellion, his business associate, Senor Azcarrate, came to this country as an envoy to effect a settlement with the Cubans by granting them a measure of autonomy. The envoy, acting with the Spanish minister here, Lopez Robert, sent a commissioner to treat with the insurgent president. The commissioner, Senor Zenea, appears to have been indiscreet in his negotiations for on his way back he was captpred and shot by the Spanish authoriies on the ground of having carried on unauthorized negotiations with the insurgents. Subsequently, through the influence of Moret, the widow of Zenea was paid an indemnity of \$30,000 which was regarded as showing that the mission for a compromise with the Cubans was not wholly without official sanc-

This incident and Moret's recognition of the Mora claim have made him best known in this country. The other new cabinet officers are not known to officials here.

Advantages of a Credulous Wife

"Mary," said Mr. Bancks to his wife, as he went out with his friend after supper, "If I were you I wouldn't let the children play out much later."

"Why, John, it's not going to rain, is it?" asked Mrs. Bancks, according to

the Chicago Times-Herald. "No. But this is the season of the year when the mountain lion and the bald eagle are about, and they might

"That's so" said his wife earnestly. "I read only yesterday of a case of a child that was carried off by an eagle

carry the children off."

but that was in Italy.' "It doesn't make any difference where it happened—it might just as well have been here. Eagles fly too high for the naked eye to discern them until they swoop down, and then it is too late." Mrs. Bancks went to the door and

yelled for the children, and Mr. Bancks walked on with his friend, who inquired:

"You don't really believe in those yarns about eagles and mountain lions,

"No. But my wife does. All summer I have had the sea serpent as an illustration, but it's getting too late in the season for that. So I have fallen back on the other part of the menagarie." "But what is your object. Why do

you want her to believe in such stuff?" "I'll tell you, if you'll promise not to give it away. As long as my wife believes those stories she'll believe mine when I'm detained in town until the cars have stopped running. See?" "Yes," said the friend thoughtfully.

A Man Who is Tired Scene L-Mr. Johnson is obliged to give up work, remain in the house and take came of himself on account

of his limbs. Scene II.-Mr. Johnson reads a testimonial which tells of scrofulous troubles cured by Hond's Sarsaparilla. He resolves to try it, sends for abottle and begins taking it.

Scene III.—Mr. Johnson has taken six bottles of Hood's Sarsasarilla. His scrofula some is cured. He is feeling stronger, has a good appetite and is able to attend to his work. He writes a testimonial telling of his experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla, and recommends it to others.

Restaurant Cars Instead of Dining Car For a fortnight past the Illinois Central Company has been experimentally running restaurant cars (instead of dining cars) on four of its trains. The new car is open for business the whole trip; there is no "last call for dinner," as now. You go to the car when you please, order what you please from a printed card, and pay for just what you order. A sandwich and a cup of political questions with which they coffee cost you twenty cents; a "hot meat" order (bread and butter and potatoes included) from 40 cents upward. If the railroad papers are right in saving that there is no profit in the English race tracks nor in secret condining cars for the companies, we shall claves of self-constituted bosses." expect to see the restaurant cars in-

crease and multiply.

A FINAL DECREE

In the Injunction Suit of W. R. Tucker Against State Officers and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad.

(Special to The Messenger.) Raleigh, N. C., October 6.-Judge Simonton today filed a decree here in the suit by private stockholder, William R. Tucker, against the governor, attorney general, board of public improvements and president and state directors of the Atlantic and North Carolina railway. The judge dismisses the complaint as to governor, attorney general, and board of public improvements, and dissolves the temporary restraining order he granted at Charleston so far as it enjoins enforcement of last which required the governor to sue for possession of the road and a judge to appoint a receiver. He makes the temporary restraining order permanent "New ministry formed; Sagasta | so far as it enjoins enforcement by the railway company of the act of last February to amend the charter, but the governor is permitted to appoint the state proxy. The road is forbidden to attempt to enforce that part of the act of last February repealing section 4 of the charter amendment and that provision requiring the state proxy's presence necessary to constitute a quorum, unless at a meeting of all the stockholders held thereafter the act of last February be adopted by a majority of all present as a charter amendment.

The governor and attorney general and state board of improvement recover their costs of Tucker and he recovers all his costs of the railroad.

The Lightship in Her First Storm (Special to The Messenger.)

Hatteras, N. C., October 6.-The Diamond shoal lightship has weathered September 30th. She was sighted today from Cape Hatteras in the same position as when first anchored. A heavy northerly gale began the night of the 2nd and lasted till the morning of the 5th, blowing at the weather station from thirty to forty miles per hour, and much heavier off shore. The ship rode out the storm without apparent injury, and the light is plainly seen to-

Platform of the Henry George Combination New York, October 5.-The following is the platform in part adopted by the Henry George meeting tonight:

"We, democrats of Greater New York, in mass meeting assembled, do reaffirm our adherence to the creed of democracy as set forth in the platform adopted by the national convention of the democratic party in Chicago July 9, 1896. We declare our allegiance to the principles enunciated in that document, pronouncing them the formal expressions of the spirit of true democracy; and we point in corroboration of this belief to the fact that the mere promulgation of the doctrines drove from the democratic party those who by force or corrupt, mercenary and ambitious ends, had striven to make it a menace to the rights and liberties of the people rather than the defender."

It declares there is no regular democratic candidate for mayor except Henry George and "sends greeting to the gallant leaders of the democratic party, William Jennings Bryan."

Continuing it says: "We declare the true purpose of government to be the maintenance of that sacred right of property which gives to every one opportunity to employ his labor, and security that he shall enjoy its fruits; to prevent the strong from oppressing the weak and the unscrupulous from robbing the honest and to do for the equal benefit of all such things as can be better done by organized society than by individuals; and we aim at the abolition of all laws which give to any class of citizens advantages either judicial, financial, industrial or political, that are not equally shared by all others."

Municipal ownership of city railways, gas and electric lighting plants, ferries, telephones and telegraphs is fa-

The platform demands the compulsory reduction of the price of gas to \$1.00 or less per 1,000 feet and of street car fares to "a just and reasonable point." The platform hints at the single tax by declaring for the "reassumption of diverted wealth, through wise, equitable and scientific taxation."

The platform demands the repeal of the Raines excise law and continues: "Deploring with full hearts the massacre at Hazelton, Pa., of a score of workingmen who were shot down for eercising their natural right to use the Owen H. Guion and A. D. Ward, of public highways for orderly procession, New York to the fact that the excreable perversion of law by which the bloody deed was given a hollow semblance of legality exists equally in this

"We denounce the interference with the people's rights by the mandatory torder of a court, issued after an ex parte hearing, and the disregard of which results in the denial to the citizen, who has asserted his historic raights, opportunity to defend himself before a jury of his peers. Whether exercised by a federal or a state court, government by injunction is hateful. un-American and in flagrant violation of the principles of individual liberty

which our forefathers defended. "We declare that this mass meeting was made necessary by the denial to the people of the right of self government by men who having seized the machinery of the democratic party organization believed thmesives able to dictate to the citizens of Greater New York, not only their rulers but the very may occupy their thoughts. We are here to demonstrate that what demo- Carl A. Duncan, of Beaufort, will be crats shall or shall not think and the next collector. speak of is not to be determined on the

It is stated that Henry George wrote

the platform.

GRANT AND RUSSELL.

THE MAJOR'S SEVERE CRITI-CISM OF OUR GOVERNOR.

He Hints at Impeachment-Butler Leading Him to Political Destruction for Selfish Ends-The Governor's Seaboard Air Line Pass-Hearing in the Telegraph Case Postponed-Convicts on the State Farms-The Greensboro Normal Schoe'.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., October 6. Major Hiram L. Grant, Senator Pritchard's warm friend, is here, He is a pronounced anti-Russell man and today said of the governor: "The only republican I can find who approves Russell's course is Marshall Mott, and this is because Russell is the only man left for him to go to. Russell could not now get one vote where he got 500 last year.

Butler's purpose is to kill Russell so far in 1900 is to be from the east Russell would logically be the man. Butler will so kill him that as between the two, republicans would rather vote for him than Russell. He is like wax in Butler's hands. He has no political sagacity and Butler has pandered to his vanity until he is beside himself. Our party will pay no attention to Russell. We can't afford to do so. He has voluntarily put himself 'beyond the pale.' He broods over imaginary things until he finally believes them and then acts. He will not serve out his term if any one will bring articles of impeachment insurgents. They also expressed "confiagainst him before the next legislature.

to be in the interest of the state." Otho Wilson, editor of The Hayseeder, says Governor Russell was asnamed her first severe gale since being placed to let Judge Robinson and Solicitor Pou see his pass on the Seaboard Air

His railway movements are all in the

interest of his lawyers. I do not know

one act of his which can be construed

Eight thousand dollars worth of state paper is on the way here from Winston, where J. C. L. Harris, attorney, got it from Stewart Bros.' ex-public printers. Auditor Ayer says he directed Harris to institute claim and delivery proceedings to obtain it.

The state is given until October 15th to file its answer in the Western Union Telegraph message injunction case which is to be heard before Judge Simonton. Judge Purnell granted this extension of time. It will be the original answer to the bill in equity.

The state grants a charter to the Anchor mills at Huntersville, Mecklenburg county, with \$50,000 capital, C. W. Johnson, W. E. Holt and J. S. Spencer incorporators. The mill will make cotton and woolen goods.

Superintendent Smith says there are 1,100 state convicts. Of these 600 men are picking cotton at the rate of sixty bales a day. He says he does not reduce his estimate of 3,000 bales as the crop on the state farms. Nine new convicts arrived yesterday, and go at once to the farms.

court, on whom an operation was lately performed, is nearly well and was really able to hold court at Greensboro this week, but Judge Purnell had been designated to relieve him.

Water is being barreled in many parts of the state. It is sure that many mills, etc., will soon have to shut down unless rain comes

The Normal and Industrial college at Greensboro, which begins its fall term day after tomorrow, will have 400 students-all it can accommodate. The revenue people have received notice to at once visit every registered distillery in this district.

Engineer Kinney, who was hurt in the terrible and fatal railway collision at Harrisburg last spring, will sue the Southern for \$30,000. The Biblical Recorder, state organ of the Baptists, declares for an educational

qualification for voters.

In the supreme court appeals from the Third district will be called next Tuesday, October 12th, in the following order: State vs. Reams, State vs. Durham, McGehee vs. Tucker, Baker vs. Belvin, Sugg vs. Bernard, Ford vs. Green, Wood vs. Bartholemew, Collins vs. Swanson, Bevan vs. Ellis.

Messenger Bureau, Park Hotel, Raleigh, N. C., October 5. A press telegram from Montana the other day told of the recapture of the Cody brothers, William and George who on the night of October 4, 1894, only a few hours before the time se for their execution, escaped from jail at Marshall. No requisition has as yet been made for them by Governor Russell, nor is it known whether he will make one. It seems there is some trouble about this case, and that there s some newly discovered evidence in

Among the arrivals here of attorneys to attend the supreme court, which today took up Second district appeals, are Francis D. Winston, of Bertie; New Bern; H. A. Gilliam, of Wilson, and John L. Bridgers, of Tarboro. It is said today that Raleigh's new democratic morning daily is to appear November 1st and that it will be a four

page paper. The Southern railway is buying right-of-way for its line from Mooresville to Mocksville. There was frost at points not far from here yesterday morning. It is estimated that not nearly one-

half the cotton crop is picked, though it may be said to be all open. The committee on racing at the state fair decides to have two pacing races. This is a new departure on this track. At the bicycle races here during the state fair the prizes aggregate \$300. There are three races on the 20th of October, four on the 21st and four on the 22nd, from one-half mile to five miles. Salisbury and Charlotte will

send their best riders. Not a few people have for months expected that the republicans would find some way to oust the democratic deputy revenue collectors. For these places republicans are clamorous. It appears to be quite generally conceded that

The number of pupils at the institution for the blind and deaf mutes here is now 263, or 55 more than last year. ernor Russell wrote the attack on the reliable, sure.

Aberdeen and West End railway which was a leading editorial in the last issue of Senator Butler's paper. The attack brought out a scorching reply from Henry Page. He, too, was told yesterday that Governor Russell was the writer and is quite ready to give him

some hot shot. The Missionary Baptists have just received into their church thirteen churches of Primitive Baptists in Wilkes and Surry and these will be formed into a new association. It is said the Primitive Baptists, who once had 68,000 members (in 1834) now have only 15,000

IN HONOR OF WEYLER.

A Grand Demonstration in Havana—Deputations Address Him-Cheered by an Immense Crowd-His Speech to the People.

Havanna, October 6.-In spite of Captain General Weyler's prohition, a notable demonstration took place here today in his honor. The bourse was closed, as were also the principle stores and tobacco and other manufactories. as republicans are concerned. If the All the main streets were gaily decoraanti-democratic nominee for the senate | ted. The various processions united at Central park and then moved together to the plaza in front of the captain general's palace, where as many as 20,000 people were gatehered. Several bands discoursed patriotic music. The plaza and the throughfares leading into

it were densely crowded. A number of deputations went to the palace, where they were received by the captain general. According to the official accounts they assured him that it was the desire of all the loyal inhabitants of the island that he should continue at the head of the government and carry on the campaign against the dence that the government was inspired with altogether too high designs for the welfare of the country to withdraw the illlustrious chief who had subjugated the insurrection."

Captain General Weyler, after thanking the deputations for their assurances, said he accepted the comand under difficult circumstances and without | be perpetrated; through the desire of cerconditions. The success of the campaign could be estimated and properly appreciated by the country, from the visible facts. In the course of seven months four important provinces had been pacified and he was confident of being able to pacify the two remaining provinces at the proper time with forty battalions ready for the task. He said he expected to be able to pacify Puerto Principe and Santiago de Cuba at an early date, "for the rebels there know me and fear me and will not resist me."

"I believe the war should be ended with war, here as everywhere else, and not with shameful dealings, disgraceful to my nation and all the more so, in view of the terrible conditions of the rebels. I have followed the policy of the illustrious Canovas. I would like to please those who are today demonstrating in my honor by remaining in Cuba, but the delicate position in which I have been placed has compelled me today to request the government to dispose of my position in whatever way Judge Dick, of the Western circuit it may think convenient, and however the matter may be decided, I shall always be profoudly grateful to the loyal inhabitants of Cuba who in such eloquent terms have expressed their absolute approval of the policy I am following to bring the wor to a close. I care little for the criticism made by a section of the Spanish press whose newspapers have been found in expeditions landed in the island, or for the calumnies of the disguised and undisguised insurgents of the towns."

When Captain General Weyler appeared on the balcony of the Palace he was, according to the official accounts, "frantically cheered" by the crowd, after which the various procession; paraded through the principal streets for two and a half hours, shouting for Spain, the queen regent and the government. The entire demonstration was orderly and is officially described 'as without political color.'

General Weyler in acknowledging their expressions of confidence said that the criticism and attacks made upon his military conduct were without foundation, as it had always been his plan to finish war with war in accordance with the customs of all European nations and even of the United States. General Sherman, he declared, while on the march destroyed all the resources of the south that lay in his path; and the Washington government finished the war with war and not with treaty.

Two Disastrous Fires. Macon, Ga., October 7.-At 1 o'clock

this morning the shops of the Central railway system in this city are on fire The paint shops, carpenter shops, store room and two stores are already in The round house, with engines and the yards with hundreds of cars are endangered. The whole fire department is out. The big oil tanks filled with kerosene are expected to explode at any moment. The loss so far is about \$75,000, no insurance.

opera house is a-fire and will probably be destroyed or so badly damaged that rebuilding will be necessary. The fire started in the rear of the opera house or in C. H. Michaels warehouse, which closely adjoins it. The flames burst out at 12:40 a. m., enveloping all the rear part of the big building. At the same moment there were several loud explosions, supposedly from inflammable goods stored in the warehouse. Within fifteen minutes the entire interior of the opera house was a roaring furnace of flame and the building at 1:15 a. m., was practically destroyed. While the fire apparatus was preparing to throw water the flames spread to the upper stories of a six-story building facing on Gratiot avenue, occupied by Leonard & Carter's furniture es. tablishment and Marvin's music house. The latter building is now ablaze in the upper stories.

Extreme Weakness

"I was so weak I could hardly walk across my room. I had no appetite. began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and before I had taken it many days my appetite was improving and I felt stronger. I continued its use until I was able to work. Hood's Sarsaparilla has also relieved me of asthma." S. A. Morris, Mesic, N. C.

HOOD'S PILLS are the best family

SANGUILLY'S RELEASE.

THE ACTION OF OUR GOVERN-MENT IN SECURING IT.

Sanguilly's Lawyer Gives to the Public Facts Regarding This Case Heretofore Unpublished-He Attributes Its Successful Termination to the Firm Course Pursned by Cleveland and His Secretary of State While Being Denounced for Doing Nothing in Behaif of the Prisoner.

Washington, October 6.-The celebrated case of Julio Sanguilly is presented in a semi-official form in a pamphlet issued today by Sanguilly's counsel here, Jose I. Rodriguez. It tells the story in detail and gives a number of letters passing between Secretary Olney, Senator Sherman, Consul General Lee and the United States minister at Madrid, Mr. Hannis Taylor, not appearing in the state department publications and heretofore unpublished. As a whole, the document upholds the course of President Cleveland and Secretary Olney and points out that the agitation in Sanguilly's behalf in congress served only to prejudice his

After stating that the attention of congress and the public was not attracted to Sanguilly "until the very moment, in which, through skillful diplomatic management, the release of Sanguilly from imprisonment without further suffering or humiliation had been secured," the writer says:

"But the moment was one of extreme perplexity, which the friends of Sanguilly will not easily forget. Through an exurberant effusion of patriotic zeal and most commendable humanitarian feelings on the part of certain members of the United States senate.-through a noble, although misguided, sentiment of generous compassion, industriously worked up in their minds and in the minds of the kind hearted people of this country, by willful misrepresentation of the facts of the case and by stories propagated by false friends and intruders about wrongs nd sufferings and indignities perpetrated upon the prisoner, which in fact were never perpetrated or attempted to tain Cuban agitators, without authority to speak for the prisoner, of posing as his friends, urging extreme measures and precipitating, if possible, a conflict between the United States and Spain, aiming at no other end and seeking no other thing than the advance of the cause in the advocation of which they were engaged; through the temptation into which many a distinguished public man of this country seemed to have been led of converting a case which involved the liberty and perhaps the life of a citizen of the United States of America into an instrument of opposition to the ideas and principles represented by President Cleveland and his secretary of state, Mr. Olney; through the vociferation of a certain part of the press and through many other causes and circumstances, a condition of things which might have proved fatal was created at once. A measure of doubtful justice and of more than questionable efficiency, calculated perhaps more to irritate Spain and embroil the United States of America in a war with that nation than to save Sanguilly and grounded upon an imperfect knowledge of the facts of the case, was attempted to be rushed through the United States senate exactly at the same time in which the determination already reached by Spain to comply with the wishes of the United States of America and set Julio Sanguilly at liberty, was

being carried into execution. "Thanks to divine providence, through the righteous attitude of the state department; through the firm stand of some honorable senators who were then called organs of the governor general of Cuba, or of the queen of Spain, and against whom the friends of the measure acknowledged to have used "a little byword of bandinage;" through the cooperation of the Spanish minister, and the prisoner's counsel to the honorable chairman of the senate committee on foreign relations, the crisis was averted and the most gracious act of her majesty the queen regent of Spain, to whom Sanguilly personally was not aboslutely a stranger, could be carried into effect in

Havana, without the slightest difficulty. When the echo of the speeches which were made in the senate, and of the applause which their most flery passages had elicited from the galleries had not as yet died out, Sanguilly, already a free man, was joining his family and preparing to leave the island of Cuba. Warm hearts and cool heads had once more overpowered the furies of blind excite-

Dr. Rodriguez says his study of the "led him to the conviction that the Spanish authorities of Cuba would never voluntarily release his client as long as the Cuban war should give the slightest sign of existence. And as at the same time, he never thought that, in spite of this undoubted Spanish determination to keep Sanguilly within the valls of Fortress la Cabana, more for fear of what he might do if released than for anything else, there was any reasonable possibility of turning Sanguilly's case into a casus belli, or of making it the subject of belligerent demonstration or display of force.

For this reason, it was determined that diplomatic action toward a pardon would best serve Sanguilly's interests. San. guilly approved this and in a letter to Dr. Rodriguez, said: "Hope, which I had lost, has revived in my soul through your action. Do all that you can, my dear friend, to secure my freedom through a pardon or, if not possible in troit Mich October 7.—The Detroit that way, try at least to obtain my release on bail. But I pray you to prevent if possible my being sent to Madrid.' The steps leading up to the pardon are then given, with all the correspondence between Havana, Madrid and Washing-

The conclusion of the pamphlet says

in part: "The Sanguilly case reveals prominently above all its other features and the most striking similitude with all the phases of the political situation in Cuba ever since 1825, that a feeling of deeply rooted, almost invincible distrust is the prevailing element in the relations between Spain and Cuba. It bears testimony, exactly the same as the Cuban problem, to the fact, whether willingly or unwillingly accepted and each time better established, that in all questions concerning the action of Spain in this continent, the United States of America are a party to the contention, and that in obedience to eternal laws, historical and social, as inevitable in their effect as the laws of nature, the wishes of the government of the United States of America have always to prevail in the end. And it shows, in fine, and in no lesser a degree than the Cuban problem, that all attempt, no matter how much accompanied by noise and alleged popular support, to force upon the administration an undesired attitude or to dictate to it the manner its duty must be performed, is foolish to the extreme and dangerous even if it is sincere.

"Had it not been for this giant, who is It is positively said here that Gov- cathartic and liver medicine. Gentle, called the American government; had it wall, president of the City bank of ernor Russell wrote the attack on the reliable, sure.



matic department to be entrusted to less faithful hands or to persons of less supreme manliness and political honesty than President Cleveland and his secretary of state, Mr. Olney, the fate of Sanguilly would have been very different. Thanks to the courage of those two great Americans, to their wonderful power of resistance to improper pressure from whatever side and to their kindness toward the prisoner in whom they saw only a fellow citizen, Julio Sanguilly is not still lingering inside a Spanish fortress or serving a sentence as cruel

as ignominious. "The intervention of the Achilles of the Cuban war of 1868-78 saved Sanguilly upon the field of battle. The intervention of the Achilles of American diplomacy saved him now from his enemies and perhaps also from his friends."

Another Train Robbery Kansas City, Mo., October 6.-Bandits held up a Chicago and Alton express train tonight at a point less than six miles from Kansas City. The robbery is the third occurring on that railroad within a year, all within fifteen miles of this city. The Chicago and St. Louis express which pulled out of the Union depot at 8:30 o'clock this evening was stopped by eight masked men at Evansville, a suburban stopping place just beyond Washington park Evansville is about eight miles nearer to Kansas City than Blue Cut, made celebrated by the notorious James gang and which was the scene of two previous robberies on the Chicago and Alton this year, one on December 23rd

last and one on October 23rd last. The train was stopped at Evansville by the explosion of torpedoes which had been placed on the track. When the conductor and brakeman went out to ascertain the cause of the trouble they were covered with revolvers in the hands of four of the eight road agents. The other four quickly covered the engineer and fireman. The brakemen were compelled to uncouple the baggage and express cars from the passenger coaches. While this was being done one of the robbers busied himself by going through the pockets of Conductor Graves who was robbed

of \$22,00 in coin.

In the meantime the bandits at the head of the train had ordered Engineer Vollette and his firemen to climb down out of their cab. Engineer Vollette hesitated until a pistol ball was sent whistling by his ears. He and the fireman, after this persuasion, climbed down quickly and two of the robbers immediately took their places. The others of the bandit crowd jumped aboard the baggage and express care This part of the train they ran up the perhaps through the earnest appeal of track toward Independence, Missouri, about a quarter of a mile. There they compelled the frightened express messenger to spen the door of his car. The door opened, they dragged the messes ger by the legs, throwing him to the ground and then took his gun away from him. The messenger was then compelled to walk back toward the other portion of the train.

After securing complete possession of the engine, the baggage and the press cars, the bandits placed twentyfour sticks of dynamite upon the big through safe and then lifted the smaller way safe upon the top of it. The applied the fuse and the match, but for some reason the explosive did not

The robbers were afraid to return to the express car, for after waiting few minutes for the expected explosion they hurriedly left the place, running into the underbrush which skirts the railroad in that section. The train men who had been left behind with the passenger coaches, waited a reasonable length of time for the robbers to complete their work and then ran ahead to the engine and the two cars, After some delay they succeeded in lifting down the small safe and throwing out the explosives. The engine was then run back to the rest of the train and coupled on, and after a full two hours delay, the train went on.

The misssion of Hood's sarsaparrilla is to cure disease, and thousand of testimonials prove it fulfills its mission

Kentucky Bankers for Gold Standard Frankfort, Ky., October 6.-The Kentucky State Bankers' Association which was in session here today. though protesting against any politics entering into or affecting its deliberations, was nevertheless at times little more than a gold standard convention. The feature of today's session was an address by Hon. A. E. Willson, of Louisville. He came to explain to the bankers the origin and details of the Indianapolis convention. The enthusiasm with which he and his address were received was enough to evince the temper of the Kentucky bankers. But governor Bradley's speech welcoming them, the president's annual and every speech made, rang with such expressions as "the victory won last November for sound currency;" "national and commercial integrity," and each expression was lustily cheered by every member of the association. Along the same line were short talks by such visiting bankers as J. R. Branch, vice president of the National Banking Association; B. W. Griffith, secretary of the Mississippi Bankers' Association: President Guckenberger, of the Atlas bank, Cincinnati, and William C. Corn-